

Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	Jerusalem	Tel Aviv	Haifa	Beirut	Bagdad
Max	24	24	24	24	24
Min	14	14	14	14	14
Wind	SE 10-15	SE 10-15	SE 10-15	SE 10-15	SE 10-15
Clouds	10-15	10-15	10-15	10-15	10-15
Forecast	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair

(A) Humidity at 3 p.m. (B) Minimum temp. (C) Maximum temp. (D) Maximum wind speed.

HEAVY EQUIPMENT for test drilling for oil to start in two weeks, was taken to the Dead Sea area by the Lapidot Company yesterday morning.

GEOLOGISTS now working in Wadi Rason will have the use of the services of a geological laboratory which is being built in the area.

THE HAMLE Labour Exchange was closed yesterday until further notice in protest against an attack on Exchange personnel by unemployed workers last Friday.

ABOUT 400 traffic flies were cleared in the Tel Aviv Traffic Court yesterday in the first day of "Operation Filiclimination." Fines ranging from IL2 to IL50 were imposed by Magistrate H. Stasberg.

A WOMAN and her four children, resident in Tel Aviv, who had gone to live with an Arab Christian in Nazareth on the promise of a "better life," were brought back on Friday when the Rabbinate intervened and persuaded the mother to return home.

TWO THIEVES were reported in Tel Aviv on Friday night when thieves forced open a window shutter in Eilat Bogoslavsky's flat in Rehov Gordon and made off with IL2,500 worth of valuables. **FOODSTUFFS** totalling IL1,600 were stolen from K. Alar's restaurant in 7th Street, Jaffa.

THE CONTINUATION of the trial of Israel Harbun, who is charged with the murder of Yitzhak Cohen in Tel Aviv, was postponed until November 1 by the District Court in order to enable the psychiatrist, now observing the accused, to reach a conclusion.

A CONSIGNMENT of fish powder for chicken feed, the first private transaction undertaken by a merchant in Eilat, will arrive there shortly on the Greek ship "Paros" which left Kenya for Haifa at the beginning of last week. In Eilat, the steamer will be loaded with metal sheets for which no sea has been found since they were taken there by the Danish ship "Andrea Bova" some eight months ago.

500 IMMIGRANTS DUE TOMORROW

Five hundred immigrants are expected to arrive tomorrow in Haifa, including 354 aboard the s.s. Nephthys, the Jewish Agency announces. The 354 immigrants from Hungary, who have just received passports and exit permits, will leave for Israel on November 12 or 13 via Naples.

A group of 128 Persian immigrants, who have sailed from Alexandria, are expected to arrive in Haifa on Wednesday.

FINED FOR HOLDING ON TO EMPLOYEES TAX

A Tel Aviv contractor and the manager of a cooperative grocery in the city's Borochov quarter yesterday were fined IL60 and IL400 respectively by District Court Judge Jacob Givonim for delay in the payment of income tax deducted from the salaries of their employees.

ISRAEL NETTED \$107m. FROM BOND DRIVE

Jerusalem Post Reporter

"The Independence Bond Drive has netted Israel almost \$107m. while interest and expenses amount to only \$4m," Mr. Henry Montor, Vice-President of the American Financial and Development Corporation for Israel, said yesterday at a press conference in his room at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem.

Mr. Montor, who is accompanied by Mr. Julian B. Vanecky, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bond Organization; Mr. Joel Gross, Legal Counsel; and Mr. Sidney Green, Financial Adviser, came here for the specific purpose of conferring with the Finance Minister, Mr. Levi Eshkol, regarding plans for floating a new bond issue. (The present issue expires on May 1, 1954).

This group will be followed by other Bond leaders from all over the U.S. and Canada. After consulting with the Finance Minister, Mr. Eshkol, they will take part in the Economic Conference to be convened in the capital on Sunday.

The will to aid, and interest in Israel, has increased among the American public, Mr. Montor stated, and all planning for the future should be based on this fact.

In his discussions with Mr. Eshkol and his associates, the terms of the future Bond issue and necessary Knesset legislation will be considered, as well as the technical preparation of material required by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, with whom the Bond issue is filed.

\$107m. in Cash

To date, about \$107m. have been subscribed to the State of Israel Bonds, Mr. Montor pointed out, of which nearly \$100m. has been in cash. This represents the largest income received from the American people (in contrast to the American financial agencies) by any foreign government since the end of World War II.

He said that 900,000 Jews and Christians in the Western Hemisphere had purchased Israel Bonds, and stressed that this mass subscription represented an organizational and promotional staff. At present, 500 staff members are employed by the Organization.

The combined total of expenditures in promoting Bond sales, including both the expenses of the Corporation and of the State of Israel, is about \$20m. This, the Bond leader continued, must be provided for the 10-15 year maturity period of the Bonds in order to gain an accurate evaluation of the expenses.

On a basis, the sum amounts to 2%, which is to be amortized over such a period. This figure, plus the legal and administrative costs, makes a total of 3.5% to the Government of Israel.

This figure was compared with the 8-10% Israel must pay on short term loans. Bond dollars direct income from institutions and loans, and Mr. Montor indicated that Israel can expect to need loans for some time yet.

CHESS CHAMPION

HAIFA, Sunday. — Mr. Yosef Porat of Ramat Hashivim, became Israel's new chess champion last night with the close of the National Chess Tournament. This was the third occasion on which Mr. Porat has won the title, having taken it previously in 1937 and 1940. Named International Master at the 1952 Olympics where he played for Palestine, Mr. Porat took 10% of a possible total of 14 points.

GIRL WOUNDED IN BUS GETS IL7,500

HAIFA, Sunday. — A girl who was wounded in March, 1949, when a soldier at the Haifa-Acre road checked her at a bus in which she was travelling, was awarded IL7,500 damages by District Court President Y. Amsel today.

He ordered the Shachar cooperative, one of its drivers, Naim Weinstein and the soldier, Avraham Ben Shabbat, to pay the sum to Rina Haik, who lost her left eye as a result of the shooting.

Keys of Settlement Found on Marauder

TEL AVIV, Sunday (ITIM). — A bunch of keys fitting most of the houses of a Moshav in the Eneq were found near the body of an Arab who was killed in a skirmish between Israel border police and a band of infiltrators on Friday.

Police investigators believe that the infiltrator, previously identified as a Moshav Marauder, had scouted the Moshav, tested the locks of the houses there, and later fashioned the keys for them.

EVENING SCHOOLS FAIL TO OPEN

Evening schools for working youth, which were scheduled to begin last night, failed to open, it was learned in Jerusalem last night. No announcement on the delay has been issued by the Ministry of Education.

Rokach Approves IL5.5m. Budget for Jerusalem

The Minister of Interior, Mr. I. Rokach, has approved the budget of the Jerusalem Municipality for the fiscal year 1953/54. The IL5,578,000 budget follows, in the main, the current estimated revenues and expenditures as originally submitted by the Municipality. However, only a IL3,000,000 grant-in-aid was approved, although the Municipality is claiming an additional IL1,200,000 as a "deficit" from previous years.

The revenue budget includes IL2,250,000 from Government sources for educational, health, and social services. It does not include the Water Department estimates, nor is any provision made for payment of the outstanding debts and deficits, reportedly reaching the IL3,000,000 mark.

\$16,300 Discovered in Tin Box of Lydda Passenger

LYDDA AIRPORT, Sunday (ITIM). — Shaking a large tin box apparently containing only talcum powder, a Customs official here today discovered the largest money smuggling attempt in the Airport to date.

According to the police, the box contained \$16,300 in \$100 notes. Mr. Leon Samuel, an Israel resident, in whose luggage the box and the money allegedly were found, was held for inquiry by the Airport Police.

Treasurer Accuses Mayor of Using Fictitious Names to Take Money

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA, Sunday. — The treasurer of the Hadera Local Council, Mr. A. Kraus, told the District Court of the Council's financial dealings at today's hearing of the trial of the former Mayor, David Berman. Berman is facing 30 charges of embezzling the Council's funds, falsifying documents, and forging signatures.

Mr. Kraus said that the former Mayor personally checked all payment orders and sometimes returned them to the department if they were not clear. There was no limit on travelling expenses for department heads or for the Mayor. At one time, Berman had told him that the opposition was paying too much attention to personal expense accounts and therefore he had taken IL25 on a fictitious name. The witness had made several payments to fictitious names on Berman's personal orders.

District Attorney L. Rabinowitz produced a number of money orders which the witness identified. An order for IL25 for "public garden plans" made out to a David Lohwitzer had been signed by the former Mayor and the witness. The money had been paid to a David Lohwitzer.

An order for IL65 to a Dov Winkler for work on the water system, which had never been done, was also used by Berman. A money order for IL25 to a Yosef Amir for work on roads and water conduits had been used for the same purpose.

Two other drafts, each for IL75, to an Engineer Kaufman for "plans and options for the industrial zone" had not been paid to Kaufman nor were the plans or the options ever received.

Two orders totalling IL300 to Kaufman and A. Burstein had been received by the accused. The witness said that the Mayor had kept a firm control over Council affairs, and every letter had passed through his hands. He received the public, but it took a fortnight before the witness could see Berman on Council business.

Mr. Kraus explained that he had signed the orders, knowing that the names in which they had been made out were fictitious because he feared for his job if he failed to carry out Berman's instructions. Mr. Kraus is to be cross-examined tomorrow.

Warning Issued On Unemployment

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — A stern warning against complacency on the employment situation during the coming year, was issued by the Central Labour Exchange here today. The number of jobs, which decreased in recent months, is now again climbing, and might shortly reach 30,000, that is, almost double the figure for the same period last year.

In reply to a question, Mr. Shinnwell said, he thought it "excellent and inevitable" that the Government should be used to bring pressure on the employers in the country to create jobs.

Labour Still Friendly. In reply to a question, Mr. Shinnwell noted that Jordan is in receipt of a British subsidy for military purposes, and this might be used to bring pressure on the employers in the country to create jobs.

On the Jordan River project, which was attacked by the Government, Mr. Shinnwell said, he thought it "excellent and inevitable" that the Government should be used to bring pressure on the employers in the country to create jobs.

Water continues to run down the Jordan River, and even a U.N. decision cannot force it to stop. If there is water, it should be used for irrigation and for generating power needed in development projects.

He had found here no feelings of hostility towards the Arabs, but continued, "If you are attacked, you must defend yourself," giving as an instance of such action British policy in Kenya today.

A Government has to do what it thinks right and in the interests of its economy, if that country wants to survive.

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Happy Birthday, Mr. Shinnwell

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — Mr. Emanuel Shinnwell today took issue with The Jerusalem Post's correspondent.

Commenting on Mr. George Lichtheim's reports on the Margate conference, he denied that Shinnwell was a "Harmless" man, as "aged and ailing."

"He wasn't ailing when I saw him, and he certainly isn't aged. He is only 60," Mr. Shinnwell said, adding, "I'm 60 today, and my wife is most annoyed that I'm not home on my birthday."

He was wished "many happy returns" by all the reporters present.

SHINWELL

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Death of Rabbi Assaf

(Continued from Page 1)

Assaf, a member of the Vaad Leumi and of many institutions of learning and education. In 1947 he became Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, and in 1948 was elected Rector of the University.

In July of the same year, the Provisional Government appointed Professor Assaf one of the first five Justices of the Supreme Court of Israel. As he did not have the formal qualifications required under a Mandatory Law of appointment, his appointment was validated.

In his youth, he had been distinguished by the wide range of his learning, and his gift for teaching and for scientific exposition. The many works which he had published following his years in Odessa bear witness not only to his profound scholarship, but also to his exceptional industry. His first essays appeared in the "Hahinukh" and "Hahinukh" journals.

When the Supreme Court was established, there was never a moment's doubt that Rabbi Assaf, Master of Jewish Law, would sit on Israel's highest Bench. It is remarkable, though not in the least surprising, how soon he mastered the unfamiliar fields of civil and criminal law. One of the judgments he delivered, in the alimony case of a widow, was a masterpiece of legal history as one of the most lucid and comprehensive expositions of an institution of Jewish law.

Among the chief mourners will be President Ben-Zvi. One of his first utterances after his election was: "I hope I shall be able to continue with Rabbi Assaf's work." This Talmudic lecture which he delivered, on Sabbath, in the presence of a large number of scholars, was an ever-increasing number of Jerusalem's intellectuals brought out Rabbi Assaf's best qualities as a scholar and teacher.

His untimely loss will be mourned by the whole House of Israel.

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Cables in Brief

TEL AVIV. — The strongest earthquake in a generation rocked Ashdod, in the "Negev" North Israel yesterday. There was no damage.

HAIFA. — South Korean Army intelligence officers are questioning former Israeli Minister Chaim Myon Shik in connection with an alleged bribe he had received from a Communist spy. Soviet police sources said yesterday.

GOODWILL. — A squadron of Soviet warships has arrived in the Rumanian port of Constanta for an "official visit of goodwill" suggested by the Rumanian Government. Moscow Radio reported yesterday.

COUNCIL

THE JERUSALEM POST

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THE delegation now visiting Israel from the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland has come to the country at a very appropriate time. Before they left their homes they visualized their main purpose as seeing, at first hand, the phenomenal progress that has been made by the State in all directions since the termination of the Mandate; investigating the lines upon which British Zionism might again prove helpful in stabilizing Israel's position, especially economically; and finding pointers for the revitalization of the Zionist movement in Britain.

In the economic sphere, they will have been cheered by the figures released for the first six months of 1953, which show a significant narrowing of the gap between imports and exports. The adverse balance of payments has been reduced by one third over the corresponding period last year. There is much that British Zionists can do to stimulate trade between this country and Great Britain either by the development of new export markets for Israel or by the fullest exploitation of such investment possibilities as still exist within the rather rigid limits of British Treasury currency restrictions.

Nor has Israel forgotten the solid and unbreakable front presented by British Zionists in their struggle for recognition of Israel's case in the bitter closing years of the Mandate. Although they had the unpleasant task of countering the policy of their own Government in an atmosphere charged with tension and passion, they did not flinch from their duty.

In this they were sustained equally by their love and belief in the cause of Zion and the knowledge that, as loyal British citizens, they had a solemn duty to protest a policy which was detrimental to the interests of the country in which they lived.

They are in Israel at a time of renewed tension and not a little misunderstanding between Israel and Britain. The repercussions in Whitehall of the latest border incidents will require a distinct and special political effort to clarify the position there. No Arab crime however heinous, has ever called for a rebuke by Britain or her Arab allies. Had she exercised a forthright policy of encouraging her Arab friends, particularly Jordan, who have been such close ties, to meet directly with Israel to discuss points at issue and replace unsatisfactory truce agreements by a real treaty, she might have averted much of the recent tragedy.

The British Zionist delegation will have an opportunity to see the problem here at first hand, and will also have been able to note the attitude of Israel's long-suffering population. It is to be hoped that this will enable them to inform British public opinion of the true situation in Israel.

COLD COMFORT

THE news that Israel's kindergartens might open towards the end of this week, will offer cold comfort to those who have witnessed the scene of confusion and rather desperate measures which have marked the beginning of the first year of unified national education. It is a matter of grave regret, for example, that the cuts have been instituted in teaching hours for the lower classes of elementary schools; these children now will receive only 21 hours of instruction per week in place of the 34 previously given. Further economies, amounting, it is said, to some 15%, also are to be instituted solely to balance the Education Ministry's budget, which, in spite of economies already proposed, had been cut by the Knesset by a further 12.5%.

It is suggested that if measures were needed, the kindergarten issue should have been untouched and efforts concentrated on maintaining elementary school instruction at the highest possible level. In a country where a very small proportion of the children receive a secondary education, to tamper with the content of the elementary school curriculum, only for the sake of economy, is to deal a grievous blow at the future of the State of Israel.

Nor can one foresee an end to this process of cutting into elementary schools for reasons of economy. Recent increases in the cost of living, raw materials and possible rises in the future are more than likely to wipe out all the ground gained by the desperate economy measures put into operation. More money must be found to put the country's educational services on a decent level. It is undesirable that the introduction of unified national education should be marked by this whittling down of education to the danger level.

CHILDREN the world over enjoy Ferdinand and the ice cream but the latter has clearly been a head start. While standing in a line for a few minutes we were astonished to see a woman feeding an ice cream stick to a baby-in-arm. Although the baby, when mouthed the stick, seemed to be crying, we were unable to bring ourselves to protest this most baby food. However, a boy on a lady in front of us agitatedly called out that the boy was too young for ice cream. The mother calmly replied that first of all the boy was a girl and secondly she wasn't too young for a year old. The next person in line was a very curvy such a diet will probably go on conquering deserts with an ice cream stick in hand, which will probably serve as the symbol for our next exhibition.

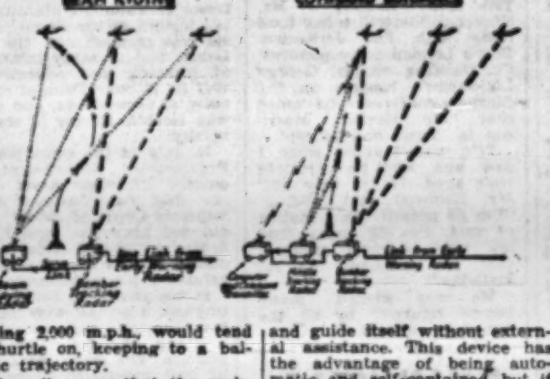
ALSO among this week's mail was a rather badly pawed letter from a number of Jerusalem dogs protesting that our

Countering the Rocket Barrage

By CHESTER WILMOT

Last Friday, in the first of three articles on the development of the "Offensive Threat," we discussed the revolutionary importance of the development of atomic explosives and of rockets and jet propulsion, and noted that, in the event of war with Russia, Britain would have to be prepared to meet a direct attack delivered either by guided bombs, launched from supersonic jet aircraft, or by guided rockets of the V-3 type, fired from Soviet bases east of the Elbe.

It is the purpose of this article to discuss the extent to which defensive rockets could repel such attacks and reduce the threat to us to a level which is not so serious as it once was.



THE development of jet-bombers is which can fly close to the speed of sound, and can bomb accurately with the aid of radar from heights greater than 50,000 feet, has created an entirely new problem in air defence. The high-flying jet-bomber is beyond the reach of the anti-aircraft guns and is extremely difficult to intercept. The experience of recent air exercises in Britain, Canada and the United States suggests that this threat cannot effectively be met until the air and ground defences are equipped with guided anti-aircraft weapons as those now under development.

In these defensive weapons, as in other aspects of rocket warfare, Germany led the world in practical difficulties. After seven years of research, British and American scientists have succeeded in developing guided missiles which can hit a 700 m.p.h. bomber flying at more than 50,000 ft., but rockets of the V-3 type travel three or four times as fast and ten times as high as the jet-bomber of today.

Rocket Barrier

In theory it is not impossible to devise a missile which could be guided to intercept a long-range rocket in flight, but the practical difficulties are most formidable. After seven years of research, British and American scientists have succeeded in developing guided missiles which can hit a 700 m.p.h. bomber flying at more than 50,000 ft., but rockets of the V-3 type travel three or four times as fast and ten times as high as the jet-bomber of today.

Britain's latest rocket guided missile, a "homing" rocket designed to bring down aircraft.

THE first problem for the defence is to develop a radar system which can pick up the hostile rocket early in its flight, track its course and predict its target. In 1946, although the German launching sites were well within range, Britain's radar defences — at the peak of their efficiency — could track only 48 per cent of the rockets fired and could plot with reasonable accuracy the landfall of no more than 31 per cent of those detected.

Rockets of greater range, fired from bases east of the Elbe, would be in flight longer than the V-3 — at least ten minutes instead of five — but this would help the defence substantially, unless the launching sites lay within range of its radar network. To ensure adequate warning against rocket attack, therefore, Britain's air defences might need a new system of detection not restricted to Amos for his is, by the curvature of the earth.

Secondly, even if the problems of speed and guidance could be solved and a high percentage of interceptions ensured, it would require a very powerful explosion to destroy a rocket of the V-3 type or divert it from its pre-determined course. An aircraft might be shot down short of its target, but a rocket, weighing several tons and travelling at 2,000 m.p.h., would tend to hurtle on, keeping to a ballistic trajectory.

Thus, it seems that the rocket, armed with an atomic warhead, could be rendered harmless only by a direct hit or a near-miss explosion powerful enough to put the firing mechanism out of action.

Jet-Bombers

The development of jet-bombers is which can fly close to the speed of sound, and can bomb accurately with the aid of radar from heights greater than 50,000 feet, has created an entirely new problem in air defence. The high-flying jet-bomber is beyond the reach of the anti-aircraft guns and is extremely difficult to intercept. The experience of recent air exercises in Britain, Canada and the United States suggests that this threat cannot effectively be met until the air and ground defences are equipped with guided anti-aircraft weapons as those now under development.

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might be armed with a completely automatic and infallible rocket, but even the interim missiles now being tested for the R.A.F. promise to increase the destructive power of its fighters by as much as 400 per cent.

In the last eight years, the United States Government has spent nearly \$2,000,000 on guided missile research, but the Secretary of the Air Force recently declared that, although the U.S.A.F. has some guided missiles in limited production, some were yet ready to be mass produced. In the field of ground-to-air weapons, however, the Americans are far behind, and the United States Army sets great store by Nike as an anti-aircraft weapon. But this and other ground-to-air missiles now being tested in the United States and Britain are intended to supplement the fighter defence, not to replace it. Scientists on both sides of the Atlantic agree that it will be at least ten to 15 years before defence against air attack can be entrusted to guided missiles alone.

The first ground-to-air missiles likely to be available will be little more than "super-acknowledged" missiles for the local protection of vulnerable areas. Much more research will have to be carried out before a guided missile can be devised to meet all threats and to cover the air approaches to the British Isles from a new central launching site.

Corresponding Defence

Both these homing systems depend upon radar sets of great delicacy and complexity, and it

might be some time before these systems are ready for use. Therefore, the first air-to-air missiles to come into service will be the more simple beam-riding missiles, which are known by the code-name Sparrow, is now in production for the carrier-borne fighters of the United States Navy, which is also using the beam-riding system for the Terrier, the first of its ship-to-air missiles.

IN the designing of these various missiles and guidance systems, the scientists are inevitably reconciling conflicting factors. The higher the velocity and the longer the range demanded, the greater the weight of the missile and the lower the rate of fire. The maximum accuracy and flexibility can be secured by the use of a small warhead armed with a simple percussion fuse, or to be content with less accurate guidance and rely on securing a lethal near-miss, through the explosion of a large warhead by means of a radar-operated proximity fuse. In the present stage of development, the balance of opinion is in favour of the "near-miss" technique, even though this adds considerably to the weight of the missile. Since the R.A.F. States Navy's Sparrow, for instance, weighs 280 lb., the jet-fighter can mount only four of them.

IN the final phase of this development, the jet-fighter

Economic Poll of Immigrants

Ford Foundation Assists Hebrew University Research

By AL ROSENFELD

HOW did you get on your test economically?

A team of Hebrew University professors and graduate students is preparing a poll of at least 5,000 newcomers to Israel, carefully picked to represent a cross-section of the mammoth post-1948 immigration, with a comprehensive set of several dozen subjects all designed to determine the answer to that big question, For, as Dr. A. Bonné, Professor of Economics at the University and director of the economic part of this national research project, recently pointed out, Israel has only a vague notion of how the immigrants who flooded into the country doubling its population in five years have won the battle for economic survival and established themselves as steady breadwinners.

This battle must be fought by every man some time in his life, but for the immigrant in Israel the fight is particularly difficult, since it is waged in a country poor in natural resources by people who arrive penniless, without knowledge of the language or of business conditions, generally without contacts or friends and with little help beyond housing and, for some months, the dole. Yet, Dr. Bonné said that it is remarkable that, within a few years, the majority of the immigrants have found some sort of niche in the Israeli economy and that thousands have done quite well financially.

New Enterprises

Pointing out that the successful economic integration of large numbers of newcomers requires, as a virtue prerequisite, individual skills, capital funds and equipment, Dr. Bonné has certainly come as a surprise to many people in and outside this country, because few of the immigrants had real skills and because it became clear, early in the mass immigration period, that neither the State of Israel nor such public bodies as the Jewish Agency would be able to provide all the capital funds and equipment needed to create em-

ployment possibilities, and that foreign investors could not be expected to make up the difference. Despite this gap between need and resources, very many immigrants found jobs, and newcomers set up all sorts of new enterprises which are thriving today.

It is also true that other immigrants have failed to assimilate, from the economic point of view—and this means from the cultural viewpoint as well, for Israel has learned that the hungry and the worried cannot absorb a new language and a new culture. Today, Israel has some 20,000 unemployed, at least that many who lack steady day-in, day-out employment and thousands more who are on the margin of the economy.

Why some have succeeded and some have failed, how something was made from nothing, how newcomers triumphed over the obstacles of a new, small and difficult country—these are some of the questions which Dr. Bonné and his team of investigators will attempt to discover. He suspects that part of the answer lies in inherited commercial drive and skill, but believes that proof and a mass of details and examples will prove valuable in planning future immigration and immigrant absorption policy, providing a scientific basis for government decisions as to which economic policies are worthwhile and which a waste of time and immigrant manpower.

Two-Year Project

This two-year project, aimed at drawing the conclusion of economic science from the events of the recent past, is made possible by the joint efforts of the University and the Ford Foundation providing a substantial grant.

The investigators are chiefly interested in these types of immigrants: the petit bourgeois from Europe who made the switch from shopkeeper and man of commerce to manual worker when he realized the hard fact of economic life that Israel had no room for many thousands of additional stores and middlemen; the Oriental immigrant from backward countries who learned to compete with more highly skilled immigrants from the Western world; and, most important, the entrepreneurs from anywhere who, somehow, built a small business, created a small business or otherwise found employment for his fellow-immigrants.

In seeking to discover how half of Israel made its way, Dr. Bonné's group will have access to a major source of untapped knowledge—the huge files of the Government's Central Bureau of Statistics and Economic Research. Ever since mass immigration began in 1948, each immigrant filed out upon arrival a questionnaire which included items on his and his family's occupational background, skills, financial resources and the like. A second questionnaire of this type was sent to the newcomer after the lapse of two years or more. These hundreds of thousands of forms have never been tabulated for lack of funds. In the new investigation, however, the questionnaires will be studied systematically. Further information will be gathered through the polling of a cross-section of the immigrant population, covering 5,000 to 10,000 individuals each community—Yemenite, Rumanian, South African, etc.—and every level of education and degree of wealth.

Dr. Bonné's project springs out of his long-time interest in the economic life of the Jewish Agency, which studies the growth of this pioneer immigrant country, and he is now

completing a work on "Economic Development of Underdeveloped Countries." The project dovetails, too, with other research programmes undertaken by personnel of the University's Department of Economics and Social Sciences on problems thrown up by the immigrant tide. In one project financed by UNESCO, University staff members are delving into the sociological and psychological impact made by an industrial civilization on primitive immigrants from the Orient.

Rising Not Fully Covered

One field of occupational activity which will not be fully covered in Dr. Bonné's investigations is that of agriculture, which has absorbed 20% of the new immigrants. As agriculture is an extremely difficult occupation to launch in a pioneer country with neglected soil, immigrant farmers received subsidies and training and the immigrants' record in agriculture has already been the subject of considerable study. One of the students in Dr. Bonné's investigations is preparing a paper on "Problems of Rural Development in Israel" for the recent 28th Study Session of the International Institute for the Study of Rural Civilization at The Hague.

The paper, discussing Israel's accomplishments in agriculture, also explains the phenomenon of the decline in interest in kibbutzim and, as a corollary, the growth of more individualistic types of settlement. Pointing out that wherever decent settlements were created, only seven kibbutzim were established in 1951 and one in 1952, Dr. Bonné said in his report: "Communal life was less attractive to new immigrants who had not passed through the ideological preparation which preceded the joining of collective settlements in former years. But it is doubtful whether even a more pronounced pre-education towards collective settlement would have increased the power of attraction of the kibbutzim. The growth of the newcomers derived from countries which imparted to the emigrants hostility against anything reminding them of compulsory forms of life or uniformity in expectations and claims, even in the smooth form of a voluntary kibbutz organization, formed in order to establish an improved social order. Newcomers from underdeveloped Oriental countries frequently do not care for the Socialist element embodied in the individual patterns of farming and life."

Kibbutz Figures

Dr. Bonné's conclusions were backed by tables in the paper showing that the communal settlements have not maintained their proportionate share in the population. The tables show that, in 1952, 7.9 per cent of Israel's population lived in kibbutzim and another 7.9 per cent in individualistic farm villages, while by 1952 the percentage in individualistic villages had risen to 10.5 per cent and the percentage in kibbutzim had fallen to 4.8.

Author of "State and Economy in the Middle East," which is considered a classic work in its field, Dr. Bonné has been an observer of the economic picture in this part of the world since 1929.

The major tasks of the economist in this post-1948 period, he said, have been to attempt to determine the best methods of financing the national economy. The latter was particularly difficult, since there was a contest of priorities between housing, copacitations, military expenditures, agriculture and industry, all seeking the same limited funds.

Readers' Letters

"EMICA" AT EXHIBITION

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Although it is becoming a visitor to criticize views expressed in your columns, as one who bears some responsibility for the EMICA stand at the exhibition, I feel bound to point out that there are respects in which your correspondent has done justice.

The exhibit is sited in the main building and not in the Israeli national pavilion; in these circumstances, it is not unreasonable to expect a high standard of presentation. The exhibit is given to Jewish colonization activities in Argentina, Brazil, Canada; activities in Israel, far from being a shining example of Jewish colonization, occupy a proportionately larger amount of the limited space available than any other country already in the exhibition. Moreover, had it been thought advisable to display the association's prospective activities in Israel, these would have been amply satisfied your correspondent that the word "side-line" is wholly inappropriate as a description.

Lastly, I wonder whether the reference to Baron de Hirsch's "fantastic moustache," which takes up rather more than half the space that your correspondent has amply satisfied your correspondent that the word "side-line" is wholly inappropriate as a description.

Yours etc.,
G. A.

"ANOTHER SPORTSMAN"

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Referring to your article dated Sept. 1, regarding "immigrants who have served in foreign armies," I should be very grateful if you would assure me whether the above mentioned is a proposal or a law; when did it come into effect?

Yours etc.,
BENJAMIN BENJAMIN

Defence Ministry's Reply

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Instructed as I first issued for the Ministry of Defence refer only to young men from abroad who are planning to come to Israel. It has no reference to young men who are in the country and who have joined the Israel Defence Forces since the same regulations apply to them as to any other Israeli citizen.

Yours etc.,
Public Relations Department
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
Jerusalem, October 6

KEEPING POSTED

WE have just received a letter from our Copenhagen correspondent, Ferdinand, who writes that he was unable to attend the Bar Mitzvah of Amos Korchi of Jerusalem, but would we pass on his congratulations and his thanks to Amos for his invitation. In the same letter we received the good news that we shall be able to print a book



coverage of the recent dog-show had been given over almost entirely to poodles. Jerusalem dogs, it seems, did not do well at the show. Outstanding was Richard Kaufmann's boxer "Ram" who not only collected the blue ribbon (excellent) but also the white ribbon (winner Nahariya 33) and the gold one as a candidate for the Israel champion-ship in the dog show. Dr. David's black Alsatian "Red" and a blue ribbon and Rex's daughter "Rih" a red one. Red ribbon was also awarded to Mr. Rosenbaum's cat "Vashti". Mr. Plotke's Alsatian "Kari" and Mrs. Gan's miniature poodle "Bijou". We showed the list to our office people (yes, we have one too!) and he didn't say anything, only looked a bit downcast; we tied a piece of white tape around his neck and he trotted off looking as pleased as Mr. Pusch's "Toby".

DURING the manoeuvres this week a young serpent was assigned to a company of Reser-



view, among whom was his father, a private. Dad took it quite well when Junior asked, "Now step back a little, Abba, and try to keep your stomach in line." Junior answered, "I'll try, but I'm a bit of a wimp." With an explosion that would have done credit to an anti-tank gun the muck tried to get up and yelled, "Faster! Have you forgotten Kari? I helped you when you could do nothing else but crawl on your stomach!"

ALAKI Zahar, the army radio station, recently featured the latest thing in musical not-

LEADER... IN ELECTRICAL PROGRESS

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